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H. H. HAY & SON, Middle St. Painters' Supplies.

CHARGES AND DENIALS.

Pennsylvania Washing Dirty Political Linen.

CONTINUATION OF BRIBERY INVESTIGATION HEARING.

Witness Swears He Was Offered \$5,000 to Change His Vote to Senator Quay—A Postmaster as a Bail.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 5.—The bribery investigating committee resumed its inquiry this morning. A subpoena had been issued for Frank B. Jones of Philadelphia, who, it is alleged, offered Representative Laubach of Philadelphia a position in the mint or custom house guaranteed for five years if he would vote for Senator Quay.

William D. Wilson of West Moreland who testified at a previous hearing of the committee that he was twice offered \$5,000 to change his vote from Col. Huff to Senator Quay—\$500 cash and the balance after he voted—and then declined to give the name of the person who made the alleged offer, was the first witness called today.

Mr. Young moved that the witness be excused until 3 o'clock in order that he might consult with his attorneys. Without putting the motion, Chairman Fow said to Wilson: "Do you know John R. Byrne, who ran for the state senate in the Fayette-Green district last fall and was defeated?"

"Yes, sir," he replied.

"What did he make this offer to you?"

"I decline to answer,"

Chairman Fow advised Wilson that he would place him in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms for contempt unless he answered the question.

A motion to extend Mr. Wilson's time until this afternoon was then adopted.

Mr. Wilson was called at the opening of the afternoon session and said that the person who he alleged, offered him \$500 to change his vote to Quay, was ex-representative John R. Byrne of Scotland.

Harry Howard of Greensburg, told of the visit he and Editor Berry of the Lathrop Clipper had made to Representative Youngstown, during which Berry is alleged to have said to the member that he was a poor man with a family and that it might be worth his while to go with them to the Commonwealth hotel. Howard denied that any such remark was made either by himself or Berry or that any inducement was offered to Youngstown to vote for Col. Huff.

Mr. Timlin, Democrat, answered the former question in the negative, and Chairman Fow said that M. S. Collins and Thomas Hendricks of Jersey, who would swear that Timlin received a sum

of money from a man named Coyle, had been subpoenaed to appear before the committee. Mr. Fow stated that the information about Timlin was furnished him by an anonymous letter and he had ascertained that Collins and Hendricks were reliable persons.

Members of the committee objected to the examination of the witness on an anonymous communication and the matter was ordered to be expunged from the record.

Charles P. Harder, assistant postmaster at Danville, was called at the evening session and denied that he told Representative Foster that if he went into the Republican senatorial caucus and voted for Senator Quay he was authorized by Mr. Quay to say to Foster that he, Harder, would be appointed postmaster. Harder stated that Mr. Quay had never told him that he would be appointed if Foster went into the caucus and voted for him. He admitted that he advised Foster to go into the caucus because he was elected as a Republican, but insisted that he held out no inducement to him to attend. He characterized Foster's statement about the post office as a pure fabrication.

Harder said he and Thomas J. Price applicants for the Danville post-office and by agreement with ex-Congressman Kutz of Shamokin he withdrew and Price was appointed and the witness said that his assistant and the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

INSANE FATHER'S HORRIBLE DEED.

Megantic, Que., April 5.—A farmer named Boucher, living in Inverness county, on Monday evening last had a quarrel with his wife. In the middle of the night the man arose, put his wife out of doors, and then murdered his eleven months old child. He first strangled the infant and then put its body into a stove. After a while, the father, who is supposed to be insane, went to the stove and taking out the babe's half consumed body, threw it into a snow bank near his house. The coroner will hold the inquest tomorrow. The murderer is under guard in a neighbor's house whither he fled after committing the murder.

JAMAICA WANTS ANNEXATION.

Kingston, Jn., April 5.—Sir Augustus Hemming, the governor, and the representatives have failed to reach the hoped for compromise on the critical issues that have been pending for several weeks. The governor declining to withdraw the additional official members, the tariff bill was forced through.

The representatives then entered a unanimous protest and it is thought that they will fire the movement to join the Leeward Islands and then to demand annexation to the United States.

Thus far no sensational popular demonstrations against the government's attitude are reported.

MAINE PENSIONS.

Washington, April 5.—The following pension have been granted to Maine people:

ORIGINAL. William O. Freeman, Saco, \$6.

ADDITIONAL. (Special March 25), John Withes, Madison, \$10 to \$12.

INCREASE. (Special March 25), James H. Pratt, West Paris, \$8.

(Special March 25), George L. Dunston, Auburn, \$2 to \$6; Thomas Mennally, Lewiston, \$6 to \$8.

GUILFORD TRIAL ADJOURNED.

Bridgeport, April 5.—The trial of Dr. Nancy A. Guilford, the midwife, on a charge alleging murder in the second degree in causing the death of Emma Gill, which has been in progress for nearly three weeks before Judge Wheeler and a superior court jury, has been adjourned until Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

Gregory, one of the jurors, with pneumonia.

CHEMICALS IN BEEF.

Traces of Salicylic and Boracic Acid Found.

TESTIMONY OF NEW JERSEY OFFICER BEFORE INQUIRY COURT.

Prof. Chittenden of Yale Gives Results of His Analysis of Meats Furnished Him—Nothing Bad in Them—Gen. Miles's Request That More Witnesses Be Heard.

Washington, April 5.—The two principal witnesses before the beef inquiry court today were Prof. Russell H. Chittenden of Yale University and Dr. Samuel A. Currie, who was lieutenant colonel of the second New Jersey regiment which was stationed at Jacksonville during the war. Prof. Chittenden is one of the chemists selected by the government to analyze the canned roast beef. He presented his report showing that the beef generally was good.

Dr. Maus, chief surgeon of the 7th army corps, Col. Huntington of the marine corps, and Mr. Raphael, Armour's New York agent, were also heard during the day.

The court opened today with Col. R. Huntington, of the United States marine corps on the stand. He was in charge of the detachment of marines which made such a fine record at Guantanamo. There had been no complaint, he said, concerning the food supply, about five-sevenths of the meat used being refrigerator beef.

Prof. Russell Chittenden of Yale, to whom the court entrusted its analysis of the canned roast beef of the various companies from whom the government had made purchase of this article gave the results of his examination. He stated that he had made a careful study of the samples furnished. He had, he said, found the contents perfectly sweet and suitable for food always given out by cooked meat. In some cases the meat particles were large while in others they were small. The fat particles were generally found collected on one side or the other of the cans. Notwithstanding the meat had been placed in bottles and exposed to the warm air of the laboratory it had retained its freshness for several days. It had then developed mould, afterwards decomposing.

Prof. Chittenden had found upon investigation that the fat melted at 45 degrees centigrade or 113 Fahrenheit and some in a lower temperature and that once melted it did not again solidify at a higher temperature than 36 centigrade. The presence of the melted fat rendered it doubtful whether the food was suitable for a tropical climate except under conditions where extreme heat was guarded against or vegetables to be cooked with the meat are available.

All the samples had shown the presence of gelatin, but the fat melted at 45 degrees centigrade or 113 Fahrenheit and some in a lower temperature and that once melted it did not again solidify at a higher temperature than 36 centigrade. The presence of the melted fat rendered it doubtful whether the food was suitable for a tropical climate except under conditions where extreme heat was guarded against or vegetables to be cooked with the meat are available.

Major Lee read the reply of the court to General Miles's request for the summoning of 181 witnesses named by him and General Miles's reply asking that they be tried in the United States. The letter to General Miles was written to Recorder Davis of the court of inquiry. It was dated yesterday and read as follows:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the third instant enclosing the final list of witnesses.

"I am directed to say that such official persons named as experts from the statement submitted to be in possession of facts not already covered by the testimony of witnesses will be summoned to appear with the least possible delay.

General Miles's reply was as follows: "Referring to the list of witnesses, 181 in number, I would respectfully invite your attention to my letter of the 22nd in which I stated that I deemed the 'matter under investigation of such vital importance in relation both to the health and to the honor of the United States army that I respectfully request that company commanders and the enlisted men of their commands be included if necessary, every soldier who served in the field during the war, be called upon to bear witness before your court (either by oral testimony or by answer to interrogatories) as to results of their own personal experience with the beef ration issued to them. It is my belief that at least 25,000 men, and many more, under a greater number would confirm the testimony that has already been given that a portion of the food supplied the army was unwholesome and unsuitable for use."

Therefore I request that the small number of witnesses whose names have just been submitted may be called to give their testimony before your court, and in regard to its being a final list, as I stated in my letter yesterday, I so consider it although such additional names may be added as circumstances may develop the necessity thereof."

The general understanding about the court is that the request will not be complied with.

Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus as chief medical officer of the seventh army corps, who served in various camps in the southern states during the war, testified today that he had very little complaint concerning the meat. The one instance of sickness believed to have been caused by the refrigerator beef occurred in a company of the seventh Illinois regiment. Many men had been made violently sick. It was also noticed that an unusual proportion of the men thus affected afterwards went down with typhoid fever. It was afterwards developed that the cook knew the meat was tainted before he cooked it. Col. Maus was on duty at Havana during the past winter. He said the meat supply then had been entirely satisfactory.

Dr. Samuel A. Currie, who was lieutenant colonel of the second New Jersey, was stationed at Jacksonville during the Spanish war. He was in charge of a detail of one hundred and nine men to conduct a rifle range in June and July. Often the men were compelled to throw away the meat sent them for dinner. On one occasion there was a special trouble for the reason that the beef looked very much like salmon. The

next day, after eating this meat, only twenty-four men were able to report for duty. He had taken a piece of the meat and tested it for salicylic acid, getting a decided reaction. On another occasion he secured a toxic reaction.

"One peculiarity of the meat," he said, "was that it kept so well and smelt so good. When men would throw it up, after many hours after eating it was still found undecomposed. He had considered the canned meat unfit for his men to eat but he had advised them not to eat it. The meat appeared stringy and was in no wise tempting; it smelt badly and was unwholesome."

On cross-examination Dr. Currie expressed the opinion that the refrigerated beef had been soaked in some preservative fluid, containing salicylic acid, but he afterwards said his first idea had been that the acid had been injected. The view that acids had been used was strengthened by the fact that the meat appeared to grow dark upon coming into contact with the iron of cutlery and spoons. He had made no report of the investigation, because he had simply acted for the protection of his men. He had no medical department would make his own inquiry. He had on previous occasions made engagements which were ill-received. Hence he gave no official information at the time concerning his chemical tests. He had, however, said at the time that he thought the meat had been tampered with.

Dr. Currie said he had discovered some ten or twelve years ago by actual tests that Swift & Co. used salicylic acid to preserve their meat. He had made a similar test of beef furnished by Armour & Co. at his own home in Washington, N. J., and had found that it contained salicylic acid. The beef thus examined looked paler on the surface than other beef. He thought beef could be made paler by both injection or immersion in the acid.

"What use do you make of the information secured two months ago, concerning the Armour beef?" asked Col. Gillespie.

"None at all," the witness replied.

"Is there no law in New Jersey against the use of salicylic acid in food?"

"Not that I know of. You can do almost anything you wish to in New Jersey. They kill and eat horses there."

Major Lee asked some of the witnesses on the rifle range detail be summoned before the court, but the court did not respond to the request.

The afternoon session was called at the opening of the afternoon session and questioned in regard to information he had given in regard to his investigation to an officer in the belief of the officer here that he had been in England. He had first, he said, received an inquiry from an officer of General Miles's staff as to his experiments in the laboratory. He had then called on an army officer. He could not recall the name of this officer, but said he had given him a statement detailing his experiments. He had then called on a New York agent, who had been called the instance of General Miles, testified that he had been in England. He had first, he said, received an inquiry from an officer of General Miles's staff as to his experiments in the laboratory. He had then called on an army officer. He could not recall the name of this officer, but said he had given him a statement detailing his experiments. He had then called on a New York agent, who had been called the instance of General Miles, testified that he had been in England. He had first, he said, received an inquiry from an officer of General Miles's staff as to his experiments in the laboratory. He had then called on an army officer. He could not recall the name of this officer, but said he had given him a statement detailing his experiments. He had then called on a New York agent, who had been called the instance of General Miles, testified that he had been in England.

WHY ENGLAND HESITATES.

A Slight Hitch in the Samoan Negotiations.

COMMISSION VIRTUALLY GIVES GERMANY WHAT IT ASKED FOR.

This Was the Retirement of all Present Officials There a Proposition Already Declined by United States and Great Britain.

Washington, April 5.—The Samoan agreement for a high commission has progressed to a point where the three governments are exchanging notes as to the members of the commission. This is accepted as an assurance that Lord Salisbury accepts not only the principle of the commission, but the commission itself as the consideration of the British delegate would hardly be entered upon unless the commission was assured. The published report that three commissioners would be named from each country is without foundation, as such a plan has never been considered. There will be one from each country, of about same relative rank or standing.

It is to insure this similarity of standing that the three governments are mutually discussing the names of commissioners, the question being whether they shall be military men, consuls general or officials in the foreign service.

There is evidently some wish not to have any one country name a commissioner who may be personally objectionable by reason of his previous activities in Samoan disputes.

The semi-official announcement that the German government will not appoint either Consul General Rosenthal or Consul General Koss as its representatives on the Samoan commission taken in connection with the declaration of a purpose to select an official of the rank of consul general for the place, has tended to confirm the belief of the officials here that the intention is to name Dr. Schmidt as the German commissioner. Dr. Schmidt is now a privy councillor and a director in the foreign office at Berlin of matters connected with the Alago and Samoan policy. He was consul general at Samoa and Apia until four years ago when he was withdrawn at the instance of the United States owing to his attitude towards Mr. Mulligan, the United States consul general there.

The British selection of a commissioner has been made, conditioned, however, upon the German and American selections, so that while the condition remains open an announcement of the name can be made. One point in the negotiations appears to be open and this may still occasion some difficulty. This is as to the future status of Chief Justice Chambers and Consul Rose of Germany, Osborne of the United States and Maxse of Great Britain. It would be quite acceptable to Germany if all of them were withdrawn, but when this proposal was made some time ago, it was distinctly rejected. Now, however, the high commission may have such enlarged powers that in effect the chief justice and the consuls will have their authority curtailed, if not entirely cut off. In some of the informal quarters, it is said this is the real cause of Lord Salisbury's very mature consideration of the plan, as he is believed to be adverse to any project which even indirectly, will result in the retirement of all the present officials.

GREAT BRITAIN FAVORS MAJORITY.

Berlin, April 5.—The negotiations between the German minister of foreign affairs, Baron Von Hoeswig, the U. S. ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White and the British ambassador Sir Frank C. Lascelles, continue.

The representative of Great Britain still favors the majority rule with the proposed Samoan commission; Germany wants unanimity, according to the Berlin act and the United States acquiesces in the latter.

REPRIEVE FOR SPARROWS.

Boston, April 5.—The sparrows which infest Boston common and the Public gardens are not to be exterminated, at least for the present. Mayor Quincy today issued an order to stop the work of destroying the birds' nests. The order set forth that the work has been more than adequate and that the birds are not a nuisance and the workmen are urged to be at their regular duties.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, April 5.—New England. Fair Thursday; fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

Local Weather Report.

Portland, April 5.—The local weather bureau records as to the weather are as follows:

8 a. m.—Barometer, 30.184; thermometer, 32.0; dew point, 18; humidity, 45; wind, N; velocity, 12; state of weather, clear.

8 p. m.—Barometer, 32.218; thermometer, 32.0; dew point, 18; humidity, 45; direction, N; velocity, 3; state of weather, clear.

Maximum temperature, 43; minimum temperature, 33; maximum wind velocity, 15; precipitation, 0.

Weather Observation.

The agricultural department weather bureau for yesterday, April 5, taken at 8 p. m., meridian time, the observation for each section being given in this order: Temperature, direction of wind, state of weather:

Boston, 35 degrees, N, clear; New York 40 degrees, N, clear; Philadelphia, 40 degrees, N, clear; Washington, 46 degrees, N, clear; Albany, 18 degrees, N, clear; Buffalo, 38 degrees, N, W, clear; Detroit, 38 degrees, N, E, clear; Chicago, 32 degrees, E, p, clear; St. Paul, 40 degrees, S, rain; Huron, 30 degrees, S, rain; Bismarck, 25 degrees, S, rain; Omaha, 25 degrees, S, W, cloudy; Jacksonville, 32 degrees, N, W, p, cloudy.

A FIGHT FOR DECENCY.

Mayor Harrison Says This Was Issue at Chicago Election.

Chicago, April 5.—The official count of yesterday's election for mayor in this city is as follows:

Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, 140,158; Zina H. Carter, Republican, 107,235; John P. Altgeld, Independent Democrat, 45,988; scattering, 3,855. Harrison has a plurality of 41,033, but has 6,950 less than a majority.

The rest of the Democratic ticket was successful, but by largely reduced pluralities. The new city council is composed of 34 Democrats, 33 Republicans and 1 Independent Republican, and is said to be the best Chicago has had for a decade. Of the 65 members, 47 stand pledged for methods favored by the reform organization known as the municipal voters' league.

"I shall not use this office," said Mayor Harrison, today, "to further any political ambitions. This will be my last term as mayor of Chicago and I propose to administer the affairs placed in my hands in the best manner possible and for the good of the city."

"My election," continued the mayor, "will have no great effect upon the Democratic party in this city. The fight was for decency and honesty in municipal affairs and the people considered that question alone. Had I been defeated I would still have retained a controlling hand in the Chicago political circles. As to Altgeld—well, I don't believe in beating a dead dog, but I think little results will be gained by him."

The friends of Mayor Harrison today were busy expressing their delight with the victory of political activity before him stretching away into state and national affairs. His nomination for governor is already talked of by his friends and the probability that he will head the Chicago and Illinois Democrats in the next Democratic national convention is eagerly discussed.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

Republicans Victorious Though Democrats Made Gains.

Providence, April 5.—The state election today resulted in a Republican victory, though the Democrats made gains in many localities. The entire Republican ticket was successful and the general assembly will be Republican by a large majority though probably not as large as last year.

Eighty districts out of 104 in the state gave for governor: Dyer, Republican, 16,812; Greene, Democrat, 9,982; Herrick, Socialist Labor, 1,647; Peckham, Prohibition, 1,043.

The Socialist vote is large in the cities and manufacturing towns.

One hundred districts out of one hundred and four in the state gave Dyer, Republican for governor, 22,830; Green, Democrat, 14,137; Herrick, socialist labor 2864; Peckham, prohibition, 1345. Dyer's plurality, 8693, in same districts last year 1406. Dyer's probable plurality this year 9500. Every district in the state shows Democratic gains. The vote of Providence, the largest city, was 12,740; Greene, 4033; Herrick, 1334; Peckham, 240.

ELECTIONS IN COLORADO.

Denver, Col., April 5.—The Democratic city ticket, extending city clerk and city treasurer, and probably some of the aldermen, has been elected by pluralities ranging from 1,000 to 2,000. The mayor-elect is Henry V. Johnson. He supported Bryan in the last presidential election. The successful candidates for clerk and treasurer were on both the Republican and Independent tickets.

In Pueblo, George E. West, Democrat, was elected mayor in Colorado Springs, Dr. John E. Robinson, Republican, in Cripple Creek, O. P. Arthur, silver Republican, in Victor, W. J. Donnelly, populist labor candidate; in Trinidad, F. E. Wood, Republican; in Central City, John Jenkins, Democrat; and in Leadville, J. F. McDonald, silver Republican.

ELECTIONS IN KANSAS.

Kansas City, Kan., April 5.—Mayor William H. Markham was re-elected in Kansas City, Kansas, by about 200 majority and the remainder of the Republican ticket was successful by majorities ranging from 400 to 700. Wichita elected Ross, Republican, for mayor, by 157 majority. Leavenworth elected Dr. S. F. Neely by about 400 votes. Arkansas City elected Frank J. Hess, silver Republican, and the entire Republican ticket. Hutchinson elected the entire Republican ticket with the exception of one alderman.

Emporia elected the straight Republican ticket, excepting the city attorney.

DEWEY'S HEALTH GOOD.

Washington, April 5.—Admiral Van Rye, surgeon general of the navy said today that all the recent reports received from Manila showed that Admiral Dewey was in excellent health. The surgeon of the Boston has recently arrived back from the Manila station and the surgeon general specially inquired of him as to Admiral Dewey's health.

The response was most satisfactory, showing that from the standpoint of the admiral, he was in as good health as could be expected in such a climate.

SEX AGAINST SEX.

Beattie, Kas., April 5.—In the city election here two tickets were in the field, one composed of women and the other of men. Mrs. Charles Tilton was elected mayor, five women were elected members of the council and a woman was elected clerk.

The women drove their own carriages all through a blinding snow storm, carrying voters to the polls.

OUTLAWS ARE BUSY.

Are Carrying Off Cattle and Horses in Cuba.

RURAL GUARDS WILL BE SET TO WATCH THEM.

Movements of Volunteer Troops—Headquarters of Gov. General Will Not Be Moved—Income of City of Havana.

Havana, April 5.—Plantation raids and the carrying off of cattle and horses by outlaws are reported today as taking place in the provinces of Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, Matanzas and Pinar del Rio. The Cuban troops in these districts are chasing the marauders, no United States troops thus far having been sent after them.

The military administration intends to suppress the so-called brigands at points widely separated by means of the rural guards, and has no present intention of sending American cavalry or infantry through an unknown and tangled country after these nimble thieves.

Six companies of the 4th Iowa volunteers left today for Savannah on the steamer Santa Antonio. They will be quarantined at Palsak. The Third Kentucky regiment, now at Matanzas, will leave soon. The transports Kilpatrick and Florida are due to arrive here by the end of the week and a day or two later will probably see a majority of the volunteers now remaining in Cuba on their way home.

Rumors recently circulated to the effect that the headquarters of the governor general will soon be removed to the city of Santa Clara, are absolutely denied by Gen. Brooke.

It is reported that hereafter the editors of papers will be held responsible for articles published by them. Hereafter individual writers have been held accountable, and the editors have been scapegoats to serve out the sentences imposed for articles infringing the law.

Mr. Charles Chaffee and family will sail for Havana on the special commission inquiring into Havana finances, in the course of an exhaustive report to the local authorities today, estimates the city's income on the new plan at \$2,184,000 a year or 12 per cent more than former estimates based upon the old regime.

Gen. Chaffee and family will sail for New York tomorrow by the Orizaba, which will also carry the family of Gen. Humphrey.

VICTORY HARVARD'S.

Harvard-Princeton Debate in Which Maine Boy Participated.

Princeton, N. J., April 5.—Alexander Hall was crowded tonight, the attraction being the Princeton-Harvard debate on the subject of an Anglo-American alliance. Princeton had the affirmative and Harvard the negative side of the following question:

"Resolved, that a formal alliance between the United States and Great Britain for the protection and advancement of their common interests is advisable."

President Patton presided and, after preliminary remarks, introduced James H. Northrup, who opened the debate for Princeton. Mr. Northrup clearly defined the question, carefully stating the specific issue. He presented his arguments in logical form. His line of argument throughout was to the point, the purposes and reasons for the formal alliance being shown in a convincing manner.

Stephen D. Rosenwald was the first speaker in the affirmative. He caused the question, stating at the outset that the burden of proof rested with the affirmative. His argument was carefully put and his case of reasoning strong.

Alfred S. Weston, the second speaker, in the affirmative, showed that heretofore England had been fighting single handed for an open door policy, but had lost ground; that an alliance with the United States would bring about access to China on equal terms to all powers and would be of natural advantage to those two nations.

Harry F. Wolff, for Harvard, showed that alliances have usually led to serious conditions. He sustained his arguments with several examples. He was convincing in argument and impressive in delivery.

Nathaniel S. Reeves, the last speaker in the affirmative, defined the full meaning of alliance and the explanation of treaties.

Wilbur Morse, the last speaker in the negative, produced a strong argument, showing the fallacy of formal alliances.

The judges, Professors R. G. Phelps, Yale; J. B. Moore, Columbia, and J. W. Jenks, Cornell, rendered a decision in favor of the negative.

But before the debaters at Princeton Inn immediately after the debate, President Patton presided. The following toasts were responded to: "Harvard," George P. Baker; "Princeton," Bliss Perry; "Yale," E. J. Phelps.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Paris, April 5.—In view of the success of the experiments with the Marconi system of wireless telegraph across the strait of Dover, the authorities propose to attempt to transmit messages to England from Paris. The terminal here will probably be the Eiffel tower, the distance to South Foreland being 233 miles.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

John Addison Porter, secretary to the president, is confined to his home by illness.

Joseph D. Strong, the artist, died in San Francisco yesterday, from the effects of an operation.

MRS. HELEN F. REED 539 Congress Street. HOURS 5 a. m. to 6 p. m. apdctup



My Mamma gives me BROWN'S INSTANT RELIEF, For Coughs, Colds, Colic, Cholera,